national independence, and are inwoven in the tissue of our national character.

Hereafter, then, Mr. Webster is to be identified with the principles of the Whig party of the nation. Nothing was said then of the nation beyond himself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

From the New York Herald—Extra.

16 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Caledonia has just arrived. Ole Bull, it will be seen, is among the passengers. The Cotton Market is on the decline as was expected.

Few of the former triumphs of steam have surpassed the last homeward trips of the Acadia and Great Western. Notwithstanding the heavy gales with which our coast has been so recently visited, the former vessel entered the Mersey early on the morning of the 29th ultimo, having performed the passage from Halifax in ten days and nine hours. The Great Western arrived on the 1st inst. after an excellent run of twelve days & seventeen hours from New York

One of the most striking domestic events of late years is the result of the city of London election. It has astonished both parties. The commercial metropolis of the world has unequivocally declared its adherence to those principles of free trade which have been recently promulgated with such energy by Messrs Cobden, Bright and others. London is now the head quarters of the League.

The city of London Election has terminated with Mr. Pattison being pronounced the successful candidate, after a pretty hard contest The official declaration of the poll took place at Guildhall, when the Sheriffs declared the numbers to be—For Mr. Pattison 7,532; Mr. Baring 6,367; Majority for Mr. Pattison 1165.

The Court of the Queen's Bench, Dublin, opened for the trial of O'Connell and his brother agitators on the 2d. The indictments covered the enormous space of forty three skins of parchment. An attempt has been made to indict the government reporter, on whose testimony every thing depends, for perjury. No part of the evidence had been given in when the Caledonia sailed.

Dr. Collyer has met with much success in Liverpool in his Mesmeric Lectures. His new Book on America was not quite ready for the press.

There was a destructive storm in Liverpool and its neighborhood on the 28th, which occasioned much damage to property and the loss of several lives

By the arrival of her Majesty's sloop Fortune at Portsmouth a few days since, information has been received of the total loss of the British brig Amphitrite, Commander Mr. H. Wilds, on the 21st of July off the island of Lobos-bere, near Monte-video.

There has been a good deal of damage suffered by the coasting vessels of the northern shores of Ireland. On the night of the 11th inst. the Mary Anne, of Arbroath, was lost off Islay, with six hands on board.

The foreign news of the last fortnight is uninteresting, with the exception of that from Italy; in the affairs of which Austria has determined to interfere.

A letter from Bologna of the 15th ult. states that fresh disturbances had taken place in that city and its neighborhood. On the evening of the 31 the populace came to blows with the Carbineers and Swiss in the streets of Borgo, San Pietro, and San Donato. Four soldiers and a workman were dangerously wounded.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert's visit to the University of Cambridge, was accompanied by pageantry, splendor, and a demonstration of loyalty which does honor alike to the University as to the Queen herself.

Several of the continental papers persist in the assertion that a congress of the five great powers will be held forthwith in some town in Germany for the purpose of discussing the affairs of Spain.

The Malta papers are beginning to to hold the most seditious language, recommending a revolt to the Italians in the most inflammatory style.

IRELAND.

Ireland continues quiet. The country is extensively occupied by troops—in fact the whole available force of the British army has been thrown into it the agitation, somewhat subsided in tone; but equally effective in action, continues—the Repeal coffers are swelled by thousands weekly—the much talked of Conciliation Hall has been opened—two or three men of mark have joined the movement just at the moment it became critical—and the proceedings against the agitators in connexion with the unhappy blunder of the government short hand writer respecting the identity of Mr. Barrett, coupled with the present jury panel, and other matters, lead to the belief that the whole affair has been managed badly.

Reports gain ground in Dublin that Sir Robert Peel contemplates some comprehensive policy in respect to Irish grievances. The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle asserts that an official gentleman, who has been at work for six months, is engaged in completing by the next session of Parliament, an elaborate statement of the revenues of the Irish Church Establishment, arranged in a tabular form embracing each individual parish, and specifying the income of the incumbent, the number of Protestant parishoners, whether or not there is a church in the parish and other details.

RIBBONDISM IN IRELAND.—The "Ribbon Conspiracy" as it is called, seems to be still unchecked in Ireland. notwithstanding the apparently passive condition of the Repeal Movement "It appears," says the Sligo Journal, "to have kept pace with the repeal movement. In many parts of this country it is as dangerous to travel late at night without a Repeal card as without a Ribbon sign. We stated a few weeks since that a fight took place in the streets of Sligo about the appointment of Ribbon delegates, the parties having quarrelled on the subject. Without any direct denial of our assertion, the organ of the Liberal party here, in its publication of the following day, stated it with a faction fight between two townlands. Next week, however, the writer was better instructed—it was admitted that it was the result of Ribbon movements. Such is the admitted state of this county; the Ribbon conspiracy is in such active development that public fights take place in the streets of Sligo relative to the appointment of officers to the association.—It has grown up in darkness and obscurity. After all the efforts of the executive—after the many prosecutions which took place during the last year—it still exists in increased strength, and with perfect impunity."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence will show that the Committee appointed to prepare a Banner to be given to the State that shall send the largest proportionate delegation to the Young Men's Convention of Ratification, have taken means to secure to the Banner an association which cannot but make it more deeply prized by those who shall win it. The committee we understand have already fixed upon an artist to prepare the banner, and we are assured that it will be the most splendid thing of the kind ever made in this country.

[*Balt. Pat.*

THE YOUNG MEN'S WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION OF RATIFICATION.

BALTIMORE, October 19 1843.

RESPECTED SIR;—I have the honor to send herewith a copy of the 'American Whig' containing the proceedings of the Whig Convention of the City of Baltimore, suggesting to their Whig brethren of the United States, and cordially inviting them to unite in the formation of a Young Men's National Convention, to assemble in this city, on Thursday, the 21 of may, 1844 to be authorized to ratify the nominations for President and Vice President of the United States, to be made by the Whig National Nominating Convention, to meet here on the previous day and to enter into such arrangements as may be deemed expedient to ensure the honorable and triumphant success at the ensuing Presidential election of the ticket so nominated The paper also contains the proceedings of said City Convention, inviting a large attendance of the Whigs of the Union and proposing on behalf of the Whigs of Baltimore, to present an appropriate Banner to such State delegation to the Young Men's Whig National Convention of Ratification, as shall have the largest proportionate number in attendance.

The Whigs of Baltimore expect on that occasion to have the gratification of entertaining large numbers of true Whigs from every portion of every State and Territory of the Union, and hope and believe that the patriotic spirit they will here impart to each other, will thus be transmitted to the inhabitants of every city, town, hill and valley in the land and be the means, under Providence, of again placing the government of our beloved country in patriotic capable and faithful hands; thereby reassuring the principles and establishing the measures in favor of which the people decided at the last Presidential election, but of the vast benefits that the nation would have derived therefrom, it has been deprived by treachery 'most foul as in the best it is.'

I am directed by the committee, appointed to procure the Banner to which I have alluded, to address you for the purpose of stating that the committee's desirous of getting a *staff* for said banner, to be cut by the honored hands of the farmer of Ashland from the growth of the soil of his own home—a seat that in consequence of having been the residence of Henry Clay, will in all time to come be regarded by every friend of virtuous freedom as classic ground, and cherished in their memories with Mount Vernon, Monticello, Montpelier & North Bend. The committee feel assured that a banner supported by a staff cut from that ground by the hands of its distinguished and beloved owner, will be the most valued prize that they have in their power to offer for the patriotic & friendly competition of their countrymen.

Permit me, Sir, to congratulate you on the bright prospects that are now dawning on the Whig party, and *consequently*, as I firmly believe, on the prosperity of the Country The success that have attended the exertions of our political friends in the Fall elections in different States, our own, among the number, with the general cheering aspect of the political horizon lead us confidently to entertain the fond hope, that the Republic is on the eve of a great and glorious, though bloodless Revolution.

Sincerely hoping that you will be pleased to comply with the request of the Committee that I have the honor to communicate, I am truly, with sentiments of profound esteem, your friend and fellow citizen,

LEVI FAHNESTOCK,
Chairman Whig Banner Committee
Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

ASHLAND, 10th Nov. 1843.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your favor, as Chairman of the Whig Banner Committee of Baltimore, requesting a staff to be cut by my hands, at this place, for the elevation of the Banner, to be presented, in behalf of the Whigs of Baltimore, to such State Delegation to the Youngs Mens' Whig Committee of Ratification as shall have the largest proportionate number of Delegates in attendance.

I shall take great pleasure in complying with this request. A stick of white or blue ash (the best description of timber, I think, of all the kinds which grow in our forests) has been already cut, and is in progress of preparation for the Staff When completed, I will forward it through such channel as will ensure its safe arrival.

The conception of a plan of a Young Men's Convention to ratify the nominations previously made by the Whig National Convention, was very fortunate, and it will be productive of the best effects. Nor could any place be more suitable, for the assembling of such a convention, than the Monumental City, which covered itself with glory during the last War, and has recently again won imperishable laurels. Long may they continue to grace its patriotic brow!

Your faithful friend and ob't serv't.

H. CLAY.

Levi Fahnestock, Esq.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER TO MR. GIDDINGS.

More proof.—The statement published the other day, is confirmed by Mr. Clay himself. The tale of the Loraine Republican, and Richmond Enquirer, is just what we supposed it was—a sheer fabrication See what follows—Rich. Whig

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr Clay to Mr. Botts, dated

ASHLAND 10th Nov. 1843

"I have perused your letter to the Whig, and am greatly obliged by the friendly motives which dictated it. By his tune, however, you will have learned from a card published by Mr. Giddings, that it was no letter of mine, but one of a namesake, which has excited Mr Ritchie. I do not write letters for different latitudes I have but one heart and one mind; and all my letters are but copies of the original, and if genuine, will be found to conform to it, wherever they may be addressed"

TARIFF OR ANTI-TARIFF.

If there be any one indisputable principle in the Democratic Locofoco creed, it is the political infallibility of Mr. Jefferson; for whose leading doctrines, however, the Whigs entertain quite as much true respect, but not with such an abject servility as to profess the subjection of their own reason to the absolute dominion of his authority. Yet, notwithstanding this profession by the 'Democracy' of faith in Mr. Jefferson, the party is in reality frequently found warring against his most cherished principle.

In regard to discrimination in the rate of duties on imports, for example, with a view to the protection of manufactures—at this moment the subject of clamorous denunciation by the whole chorus of the organs of the 'Democracy'—we are induced to the Louisville Journal for calling our attention to the recorded evidence of Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the right and duty of the General Government to impose duties of discrimination for the purpose of protecting American interests. it is contained in the following paragraph which the Journal quotes from 'the American State Papers,' vol. I. p. 203.

'Should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions duties and regulations, it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation by countervailing duties and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations; nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them."

Here, it will be seen, is affirmed the constitutional right, not only to discriminate, but to prohibit, and, in one word, to incur, by our legislative measures in defence of our own productions, every step of foreign restriction. Neither Mr. Clay himself, nor any other Whig, ever took broader or bolder ground as to the legitimate faculties of our commercial regulations, or the policy which should guide their exercise.

But the 'Journal' might have gone further in quoting from this Report of Mr Jefferson, when Secretary of State, made to the House of Representatives in pursuance of a call to him by that body In that Report he laid down the following as perfectly just and proper rules of action for this Government:

'Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs; first burdening or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity & which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties, lighter at first but heavier & heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open. Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these States, where cheaper subsistence, equal laws & a vent of his wares free of duty, may ensure him the highest profits from his skill and industry.' &c.

In the same Report Mr. JEFFERSON meets and answers the objection to protecting duties on the ground of their inconvenience:

'It is true,' says he, 'we must expect some inconvenience in practice from the establishment of discriminating duties.—But in this, as in so many other cases we are left to choose between two evils. These inconveniences are nothing when weighed against the, loss of wealth and loss of force which will follow our perseverance in the plan of indiscrimination."

Let us see what the flaming Locofoco opponents descriminating duties have to say to this testimony, from authority which, though they may not regard, they dare not assail as they have done the very same arguments when urged by the Whigs of the present day.

Oppose this high authority the late Virginia letter of Mr. VAN BUREN, published by the Richmond Enquirer, and couched in the following words:

'ALBANY, FEBRUARY 28 1843

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time nor any where hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff act of the last session, as well in respect to the principles upon which it is founded as to its details In good time you will have my views in respect to this and other subjects before the public—In the mean time, believe me to be,

'Very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

'M VAN BUREN.'

Now, out of the uncertainties (perhaps inevitable) of this short epistle, let us endeavor to pluck what must be its meaning.

The principles upon which the late act was founded' are very clearly—

First and chiefly, to raise only enough revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, economically conducted;

Secondly, so to discriminate, in the details, as to give incidental protection to our own productions.

Now, to the first principle, neither Mr VAN BUREN nor any body else can object

As to the second, we happen to have his own perfectly decisive words, in a public letter, written about the same date, to the Indiana Convention. It says:

'On the constitutional power to make discriminations I have no doubt. Equally clear it is that the practice of making them has existed from the commencement, of the Government, and constitutes a feature in every principal tariff bill which is to be found upon our statute book. They are indeed indispensable to the successful operation of every revenue bill.' * * * 'It (discrimination) is therefore a power the constant and faithful exercise of which is in my judgment, demanded by considerations of justice, humanity, and sound policy'

The plurality of 'principles,' then, to which Mr. VAN BUREN objects, must be in the 'details' of the bill, not its principles at all. He must hold that these details have been so managed as to make it, in many particulars, a prohibitory one. And that is the ground taken by the Free Trade portion of this Tariff and anti-Tariff Revenue only and Incidental Protection, party.

Mr. JEFFERSON lays down the right of prohibition as positive, and its expediency as imperative. The pretended 'Democratic' party now denounces as Federalists all who dare to hold that opinion—unless, happily, they shrink be themselves of the 'Democratic' party

But, historically, what is the fact

1st. Senator WRIGHT, the immediate party and personal representative of Mr. VAN BUREN, voted for the bill now denounced and the Farm part of Free Trade party have loudly claimed for him the merit of having saved the bill.

2d. Mr. Van Buren himself voted for the most prohibitory Tariff ever passed in this country and has usually been accused, by his present Free Trade friends of having had a leading agency in concocting the 'abomination' of that bill

Now, the only allegation in his excuse is, 'that he voted under instructions'—What of this? He obeyed the instructions; & the fact of his having done so is decisive that he held a Prohibitory Tariff to be constitutional, for the strictest stickler for instructions never held that these could set aside the Constitution.

As to discrimination, even Mr Calhoun is completely estopped by his own great and recent acts He himself introduced into the Compromise act a great number of articles to be admitted free of duty: and this certainly, too, strengthened all the protective features, and weakened all the revenue features of that measure.

Again: If revenue is the only legitimate object of a bill of supplies, why have Mr. Calhoun and his party assented to the remission of all duties on tea and coffee? Is that discrimination or revenue? Nay, is it not protection, inasmuch as the foregoing these sources of supply created a necessity for additional duties on every thing else? Nat. Intel.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. 1843.

Congress will open on Monday next, and in a few days we may expect some specimens of the new representation more than one hundred of who are entirely new members; an unprece dented large proportion, And it is a puzzle to get at the creed or notions, to know whether they are caucusites or independents; the latter opinion prevails just now So very few of the old members are left in the house, some difficulty is apprehended in forming the Committees

The subject of the Speakership is beginning to be discussed; the candidates already named on the part of the anti-Whig party, are Jno. W. Jones, and G. C. Dromgoole, of Va. D. H. Lewis, of Ala, and Jno Campbell, of S. C. The two former on the part of the exclusive friends of Mr. Van Buren, are thought to be most prominent, and are known to be hostile to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Lewis will probably be dropped as physically incapable, and Mr. Campbell may be the candidate of the Calhoun division; he is an honest gentleman of high character and of an unruffled temper, and has served eight sessions in the house. The House, counting the black in the representation from Maryland, and the necessary absentees, and vacancies, cannot consist of more than 210 members. Of these, as near as we can count noses, there will be a little over 70 Whigs, and some 34 Calhounites, with a few suspected anti Vanites from the West.—Should any union take place with the Whigs, there will be yet a considerable struggle for the majority. It must have become apparent to the Calhoun men since the late election in New York, that a Van Buren speaker will give that party great confidence in the country, and if the friends of Mr. Calhoun are disposed, such a selection can be prevented.

Some confusion is anticipated in organizing the House from the fact that four delegations, being about to present themselves, who have not been elected according to law—from Missouri, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Georgia. Mr Campbell gave notice at the close of the last session, that he would call up the matter. Much will depend, it is though, upon the course of the Clerk, in calling the roll. As the time approaches, the question becomes more and more disagreeable, and one that all would like to avoid. But it must be met. The course is a plain one: Twenty-two states have respected the law, in making their elections—a law passed by Congress, under the express letter and wording of the Constitution All parties should unite in the same action, that is, to send them back.

In connection with this subject I may mention, that the Legislature of Georgia, now in session, will proceed immediately to district that State, and elect new members to be here at very early period.

There are several candidates for the Clerkship. Matthew St. Clair Clarke the present worthy and active incumbent heads the list, followed by Mr. Harris, late M. C., Mr Garland, Mr. French, and others. From indications, Mr. Clarke has a fair prospect of remaining where he is.

Mr. Tyler is still absent in Virginia.—When he returns to submit his annual message to the consideration of his cabinet, if he does at all, the breach now existing among them will be widened.—Mr. Upsher is openly and undisguisedly in favor of the annexation of Texas, and will have it recommended in some form in a state paper. In his views on this subject he is supported by the President.

In regard to the cabinet nominations to come before the Senate, Mr. Nelson insists on his name being sent in immediately, while some of the doubtful gentlemen object, for fear of the consequences. The President, it is said, inclines to Mr. Nelson's opinion, as he is said to be very desirous to get rid of a Secretary. Mr. Tyson has been installed as 2d. Assistant Post Master General, in the place of Mr. Bryan, unceremoniously ejected. This was the only high appointment that could be given to Mr. Tyson, independent of the voice of the Senate, which, after many forgivings has at length been consummated. Mr. Bryan was a rabid locofoco, from Ohio, the father-in-law of Mr. Wells, N. C., who got the appointment from Mr. Tyler, assuring him it would give him the State After Mr. Bryan had removed a great many Whig postmasters, without increasing the Tyler stock in Ohio, Mr. Tyson tells the President that the Office of Assistant Post Master General is the very place for him. Mr. Robert Tyler was left on Mr. Bryan at his office, telling him he is authorized to request him to resign to give place to Mr. Tyson, under assurances that he shall be provided for, whenever Congress may make appropriation for some South American treaty. Mr. Bryan asks a few days to consider. In the meantime, a mutual friend informs Mr. Bryan that the President, before his departure for Virginia, had left with Master Bob the order for him to resign

ARREST.—The Philadelphia papers of yesterday mention the arrest in that city of two persons charged with being concerned in the great Treasury note robbery which took place in New Orleans some time since. The Chronicle has the following particulars:

IMPORTANT ARREST.—For some months past, officer James Young has been actively engaged in endeavouring to ferret out and apprehend the men, who, about eighteen months since robbed the Custom House at New Orleans, of upwards of $90 000 worth of cancelled Treasury Notes. It will be recollected that the word cancelled was by some chemical preparation, removed from the notes, and they were afterwards put in circulation and money obtained for them

From information received by Young he learnt that two of the principal men concerned in the robbery would arrive in this city on Friday night, from New York. Preparations were accordingly made to arrest them As soon as the ferry boat hauled in at Walnut street wharf, officers William Young and Russell, and Ridgely of Baltimore arrested a man who calls himself Carral, but whose right name is James A. B. Watson

He was taken to the Police office, and secured for the night Early on Saturday morning, another of the gang, named Henry Britton, was arrested at the Western Hotel, Market street He also was taken to the Police Office. The prisoners were both taken before Judge Randall, who delivered them into the custody of the Deputy Marshal O'Neil, to be taken to Washington, and from thence to N Orleans. Watson, who is said, received $30 000 as his share of the robbery lives with his family in great style, in Baltimore. Twelve thousand dollars belonging to one of the parties, has been attached in one of the Banks in the Western country.

Two of the kidnappers who carried off a family of negroes, about ten days since from Worcester county, Md have been arrested near Alexandria, and the negroes rescued.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 25.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Talbot county Court met on Monday last, and is still in session.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

DEATH OF JUDGE EARLE.

The intelligence of the death of the former chief Judge of this judicial district, so well known and universally respected, was announced in a touching and appropriate manner by Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq., to which the Hon. E. F. Chambers responded in an eloquent tribute to the character of the deceased and closed by an order for the immediate adjournment of the Court.

The members of the Court and Bar now made arrangements for a meeting in the Court room at 4, o'clock in the afternoon in order to express more fully the deep feeling of regret occasioned by the death of this estimable man.

A meeting of the Court and Bar was accordingly held, at the Court room on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d of November, 1843 for the purpose of adopting measures to testify their profound respect for the memory of the late *Richard Tilghman Earle*, former chief Judge of the Second judicial district.

On motion the Hon. E. F. Chambers, was appointed chairman, and J Bozman Kerr, chosen secretary.

After a brief statement of the object of the meeting, it was on motion of T. R. Loockerman, Esqr., ordered, that a committee of three members of the Bar be appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions, appropriately conveying the deep feeling of the meeting; whereupon the chair named the following gentlemen, as composing this committee: Theodore R Loockerman, Samuel Hambleton, Jr, and Philip Francis Thomas, Esqrs.

The committee having retired for a few minutes, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the several papers of the judicial circuit.

It was now moved by Richard Bennet Carmichael, Esq., that the proceedings be presented to the court at it session in the morning and entered on the records.

Whereas information has just been received of the death of the late Chief Justice *Richard Tilghman Earle*, the members of the Court and Bar of Talbot county, impressed with profound regret at the melancholy event, do hereby resolve, that in the death of the late Chief Justice, the community has been deprived of one of its most valued and useful citizens—

Resolved, that in the discharge of his duties on the Bench; in which he presided very many years, he was distinguished by all the attributes, which constitute the accomplished Judge, impartiality, promptitude and ability—

Resolved, that in the circle of his private and social duties, he was alike distinguished for his moral worth and the exhibition of the tenderest sensibility, as a husband, father and master—

Resolved that in his public and private life, he has presented an example, by which his own pure character has been illustrated and by which those, who imitate, cannot fail to be benefitted.

Resolved, that as a further testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the Court and Bar will wear the usual badge of morning for thirty days.

Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings, authenticated by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

E F CHAMBERS, Chairman,
J BOZMAN KERR, Secretary.

USE OF THE BEARD.

Here is a crum of comfort which we extract for the exclusive benefit of some of our young friends about town, who sport the moustache and imperial.

We much doubt if after this, the sudden slope of Bennett the Barber, is any longer deplored. There are some who can't shave themselves: let them look below, and not to shave at all will not only save much trouble, but probably various "Inflammatory attacks."

A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says:—

"By recurring to the customs of the ancients, both previous and for a long period subsequent to the time of our Saviour, it will be seen that it was customary to wear the hair and beard long. We also learn from the best authorities that diseases of the throat and chest, as well as scrofula and analogous complaints,

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